

BookletChart™



San Francisco Bay – Candlestick Point to Angel Island

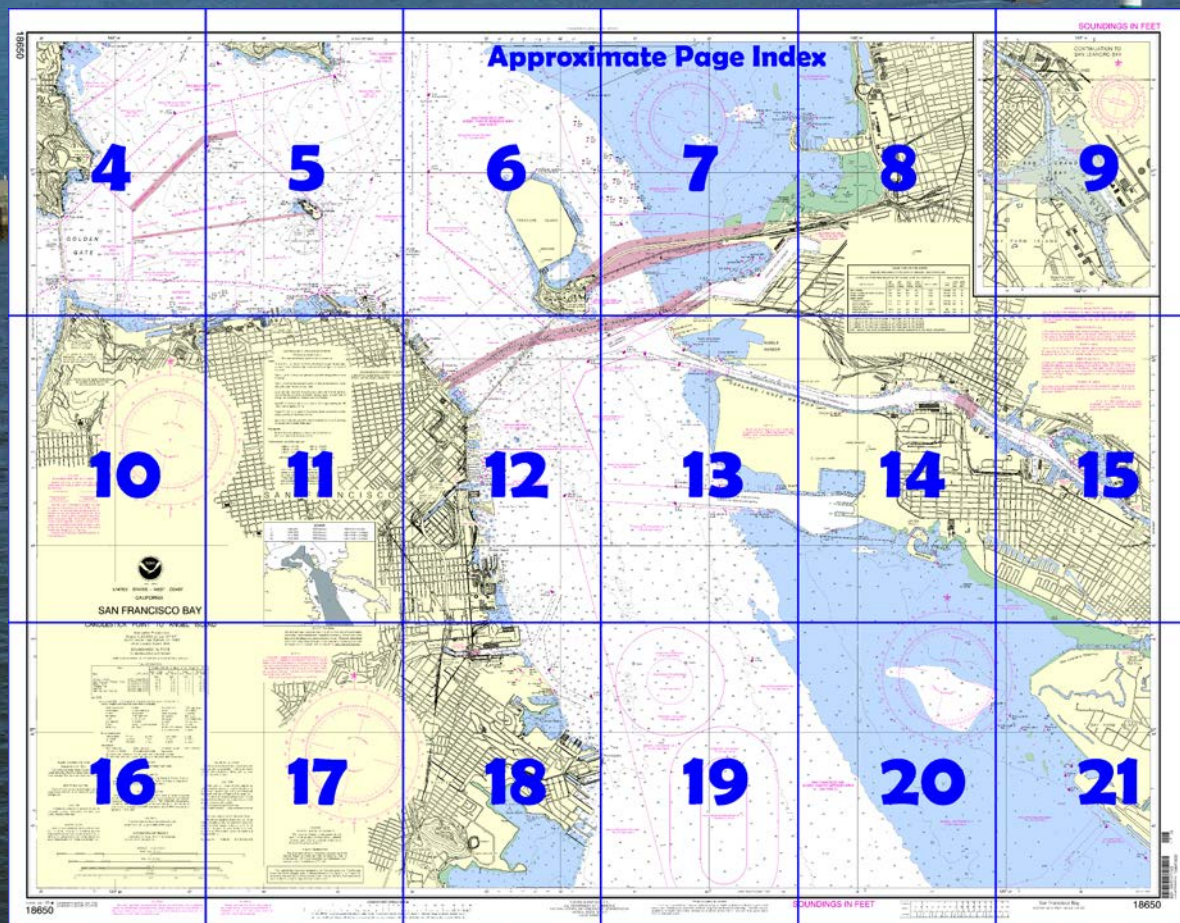
NOAA Chart 18650

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
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- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



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Office of Coast Survey
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What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

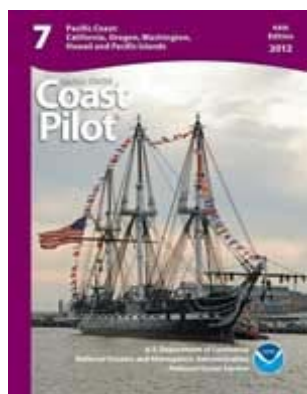
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18650>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

San Francisco occupies the N portion of the peninsula forming the S entrance to the bay. The 3-mile N shore of San Francisco from the Golden Gate Bridge to the main waterfront includes the **Presidio of San Francisco**; several yacht harbors; Government buildings and piers on Black Point; Aquatic Park; and Fisherman's Wharf. Shoals with depths less than 10 feet extend up to 0.2 mile from the shore.

The charted **recreation area** extending along this shore is intended primarily for use by recreation vessels.

Alcatraz Island, 2.5 miles E of the Golden Gate Bridge, is one of the leading marks entering San Francisco Bay. Near the NW end of the island is a water tower, which is the only landmark visible when that area is in fog. **Alcatraz Light** (37°49'34"N., 122°25'20"W.), 214 feet above the water, is shown from a gray, octagonal pyramidal tower on the SE part of the island. A sound signal is on the extreme NW end of the island.

Dangers.—Anita Rock, 1.1 miles E of Fort Point and 300 yards from shore, is covered 3 feet and marked by a light.

There are several rocky patches with depths of 33 to 35 feet W and NW of Alcatraz Island that must be avoided by deep-draft vessels. The northwestern most of these shoals is **Harding Rock**, marked by a lighted buoy equipped with a racon.

Heavy tide rips occur in the vicinity of Alcatraz Island.

Blossom Rock, covered 40 feet and marked on the W side by a lighted bell buoy, is about 1 mile SE of Alcatraz Island. Another rock, covered 43 feet, is 0.3 mile S of Blossom Rock.

Yerba Buena Island, 345 feet high and 2.5 miles SE of Alcatraz Island, is of small, irregular in shape, and covered with a scrubby growth of trees. On its summit is a former lookout tower and the Coast Guard operated San Francisco Vessel Traffic Service Operation Center and radar antenna site. **San Francisco Coast Guard Station** is on the E side of the island.

Treasure Island is a low filled area N of and connected by a causeway to Yerba Buena Island. A light is on the N end of the island and a shoal, covered 15 feet, is off the N end of the island.

When the prevailing W winds are blowing, deep-draft vessels proceeding to the berthing area on the E side of the island may have extreme difficulty making the 90° turn from the narrow channel between the 30-foot curves SE of Yerba Buena Island.

Naval restricted areas are off the N end of Treasure Island and between this island and Yerba Buena Island. (See **334.1070** and **334.1080**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) A **restricted area** surrounds the Coast Guard Station off the E side of Yerba Buena Island. (See **334.1065**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

The **San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge** crosses the bay from **Rincon Point** to Yerba Buena Island, thence to Oakland. Racons mark the main bridge spans. The recommended passage for southbound traffic is under the NE half of span A-B (midspan clearance 204 feet). Northbound traffic should use the SW half of span D-E (midspan clearance 204 feet). The midspan clearance of spans B-C and C-D are each 220 feet.

Warning.—Two submarine pipeline areas cross San Francisco Bay within General Anchorage 9; one crosses between Metropolitan Oakland International Airport and **Brisbane**, and the other about 1.5 miles to the S. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in these areas. (See chart 18651.)

The Trans-Bay Tube of the Bay Area Rapid Transit District crosses San Francisco Bay from the vicinity of the Ferry Tower to Oakland. Mariners are **prohibited** from dropping or dragging anchors when in the vicinity of the tunnel crossing.

Caution.—Oakland's Seventh Street Marine Terminal, about 1 mile E of Yerba Buena Island, forms a current lee on both the flood and the ebb current. Vessels making for Middle Harbor and Oakland Inner Harbor on a flood current will encounter a lee on the S side of the terminal; when the bow enters the slack water, the vessel will tend to sheer to the left. Similarly, vessels bound for the Outer Harbor on an ebb current will encounter slack water on the N side of the terminal, with a tendency to sheer to the right.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Alameda	Commander	
	11 th CG District	(510) 437-3700
	Alameda, CA	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE
SUSPENSION BRIDGE
VERT CL 220 FT CENTER
VERT CL 213 FT N PIER
VERT CL 211 FT S PIER


The center of the span is marked by three white lights vertically in line above a fixed green light on each side.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Ferry Maneuvering Area
Mariners are cautioned when transiting in the area of the San Francisco ferry building while ferries are waiting outside the maneuvering area, ferries are transiting the area, and passenger loading and unloading.

RACING BUOYS
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 37°47' North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. Pisce, CA KHB-49 162.40 MHz WX2

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

SAN FRANCISCO WATERFRONT LIGHTS
Lights and fog signals along waterfront from North Point to Potrero Point are privately maintained.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy and U. S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.260" southward and 3.891" westward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Alcatraz Island	(37°50' N/122°25' W)	feet	feet	feet
San Francisco (Golden Gate)	(37°48' N/122°28' W)	5.8	5.2	1.1
Rincon Point	(37°47' N/122°23' W)	6.3	5.7	1.1
Oakland Pier	(37°48' N/122°20' W)	6.2	5.6	1.1
Alameda	(37°46' N/122°18' W)	6.6	5.8	1.1
San Leandro Channel	(37°42' N/122°12' W)	7.2	6.6	1.1

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Aug 2009)

OAKLAND OUTER AND INNER HARBORS							
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO MAY 2012							
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)					PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES) DEPTH (FEET)
BAR CHANNEL	49.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	1-12	1000-930	0.57 50
OUTER HARBOR ENTRANCE CHANNEL	48.0	49.0	50.0	50.0	1.5-12	900-600	0.91 50
OUTER HARBOR	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	2-10; 3.5-12	1575-600	1.40 50
INNER HARBOR							
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	49.0	50.0	50.0	48.0	1,2-12	2100-480	1.10 50
INNER HARBOR REACH	48.0	50.0	49.0	46.0	2,3.5-12	1325-480	2.27 50
GROVE ST PIER TO							
BROOKLYN BASIN	A28.0	31.0	32.0	B27.0	2,12-10; 1.5-11	800	1.30 35
BROOKLYN BASIN SOUTH CHANNEL	C12.0	21.0	23.0	D15.0	12-10	600-500	0.90 35
PARK ST BRIDGE REACH	11.0	22.0	23.0	11.3	7-86;12-10	500-275	0.42 35

A. A DEPTH OF 31.0 FEET WAS AVAILABLE IN THE INSIDE HALF OF THE QUARTER.
B. A DEPTH OF 32.0 FEET WAS AVAILABLE IN THE INSIDE HALF OF THE QUARTER.
C. A DEPTH OF 18.0 FEET WAS AVAILABLE IN THE INSIDE HALF OF THE QUARTER.
D. A DEPTH OF 19.0 FEET WAS AVAILABLE IN THE INSIDE HALF OF THE QUARTER.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

SAN FRANCISCO - OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE
(Privately maintained aids)

The piers are lettered on the chart for reference

Lights:
Piers A, B, E, G, and H, An AERO, flashing red every 10 seconds, on top of tower; a fixed red light each side of the bridge at the foot of the tower.

Piers I, J, and K, A fixed red light each side of the bridge at the foot of the tower.

Pier C, A fixed red light at each corner of the pier and red axis lights along the channel axis on each side.

Span AB, DE, and GH, A fixed green light with 3 white lights in vertical line above center of channel through span, on each side of bridge; red axis lights on channelward face of piers.

Span EF, A fixed red light on each side of the bridge marking the NE limit of the navigable channel.

Spans BC, CD, HI, IJ, and JK, Fixed green lights on each side of the bridge over the center of the channel.

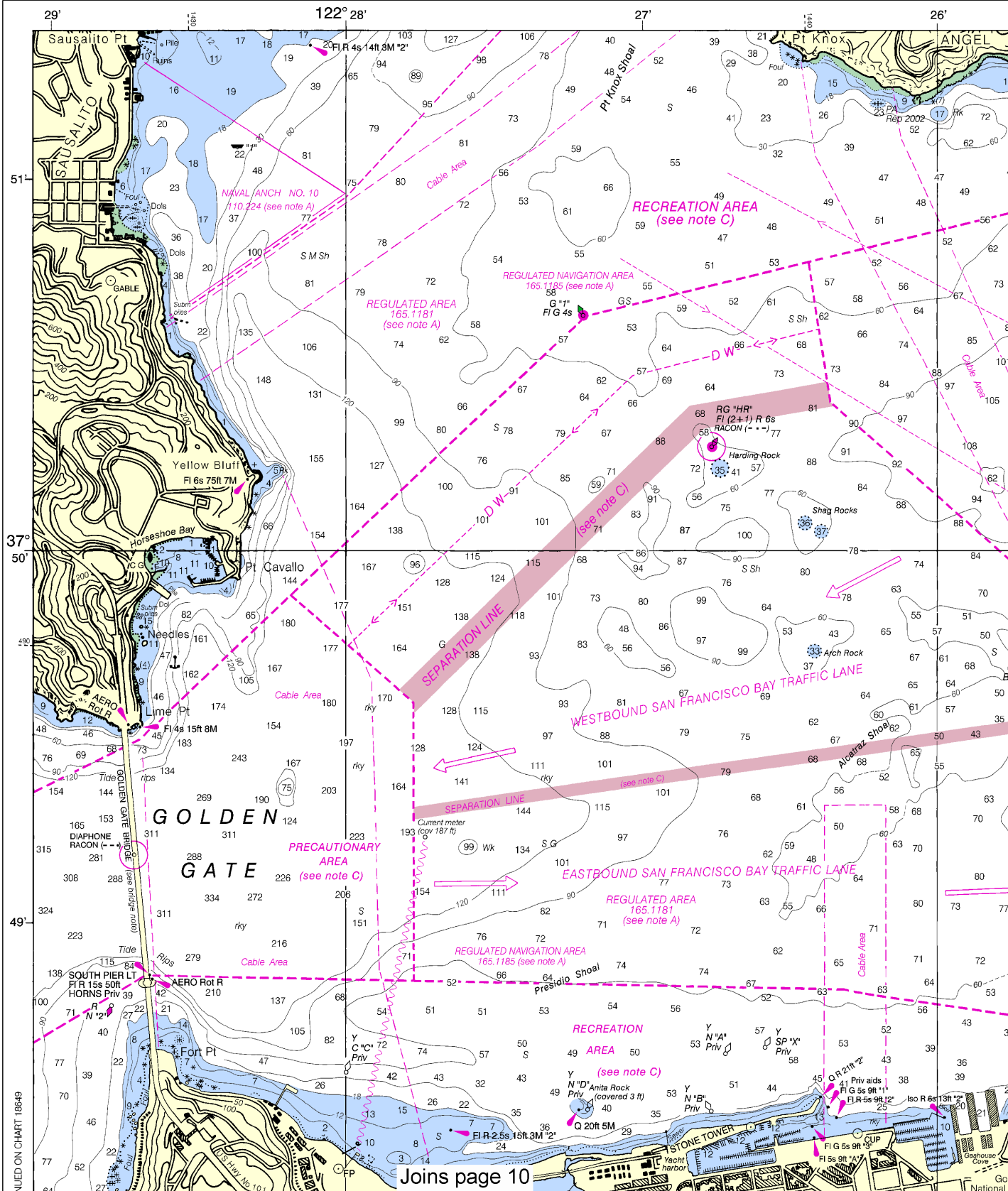
Spans LJ, JK, KL, LM, and MN, A light occulting red every 5 seconds, on top and at the center of the span.

Fog signals:
Bells on the east and west sides of pier C and on pier I.
Horns on piers A, B, D, E, G, and H.

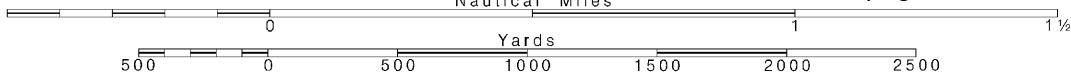
Vertical clearances at the piers are:
PIER A - 174 FT. PIER E - 175 FT. PIER I - 170 FT.
PIER B - 217 FT. PIER G - 184 FT. PIER K - 165 FT.
PIER C - 220 FT. PIER H - 184 FT. PIER L - 155 FT.
PIER D - 218 FT. PIER J - 178 FT. PIER M - 141 FT.

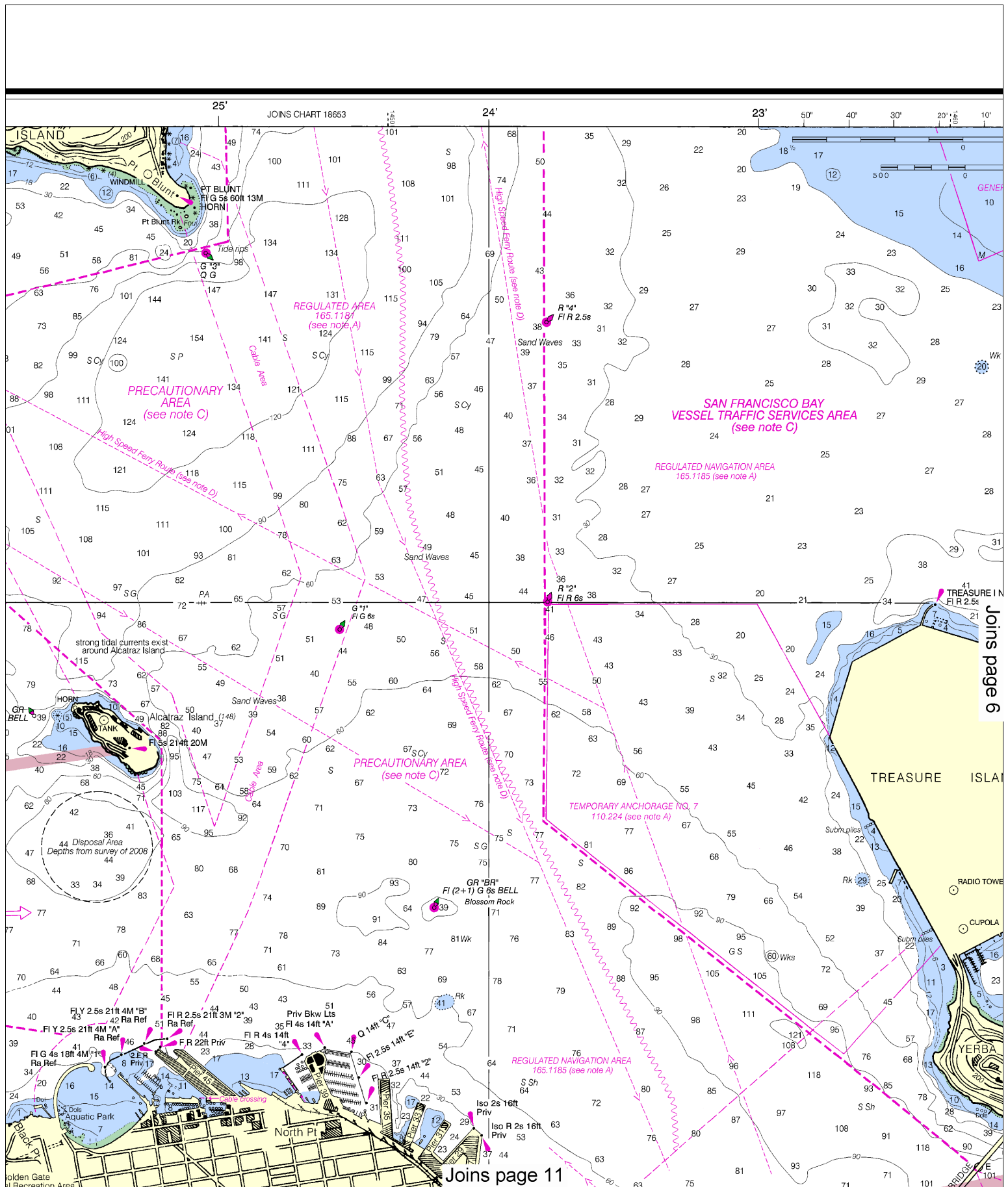
APPROXIMATE MID-SPAN VERTICAL CLEARANCES
AB 204 FT. CD 220 FT. IJ 112 FT.
BC 220 FT. DE 204 FT.

CAUTION - Mid-span clearances under the long spans of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge are approximate and at a temperature of 55°F. These clearances may be reduced several feet due to extreme traffic conditions and a prolonged period of abnormally high temperature.



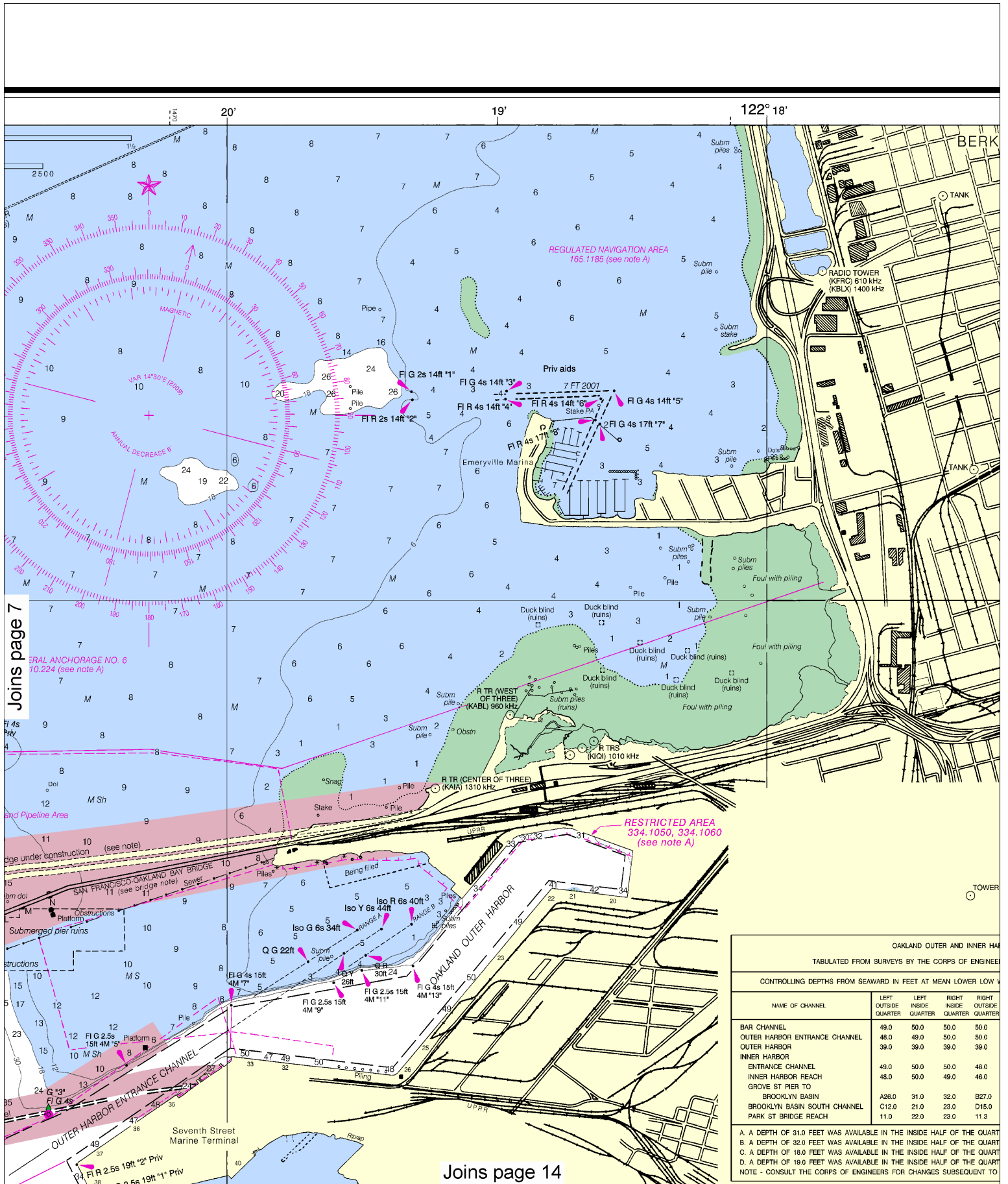
Joins page 10





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

7



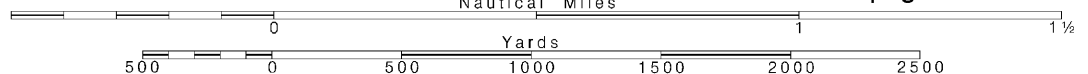
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

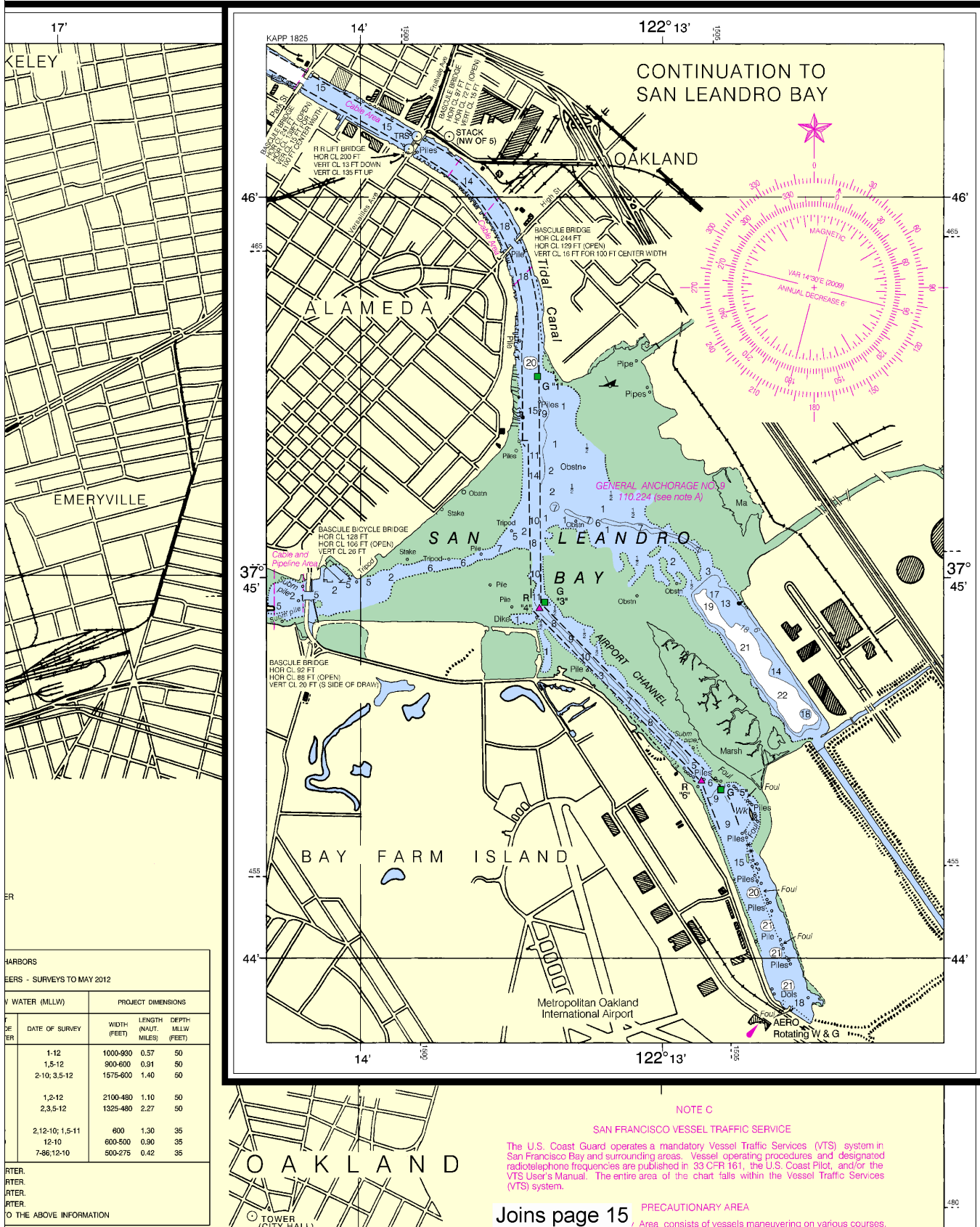
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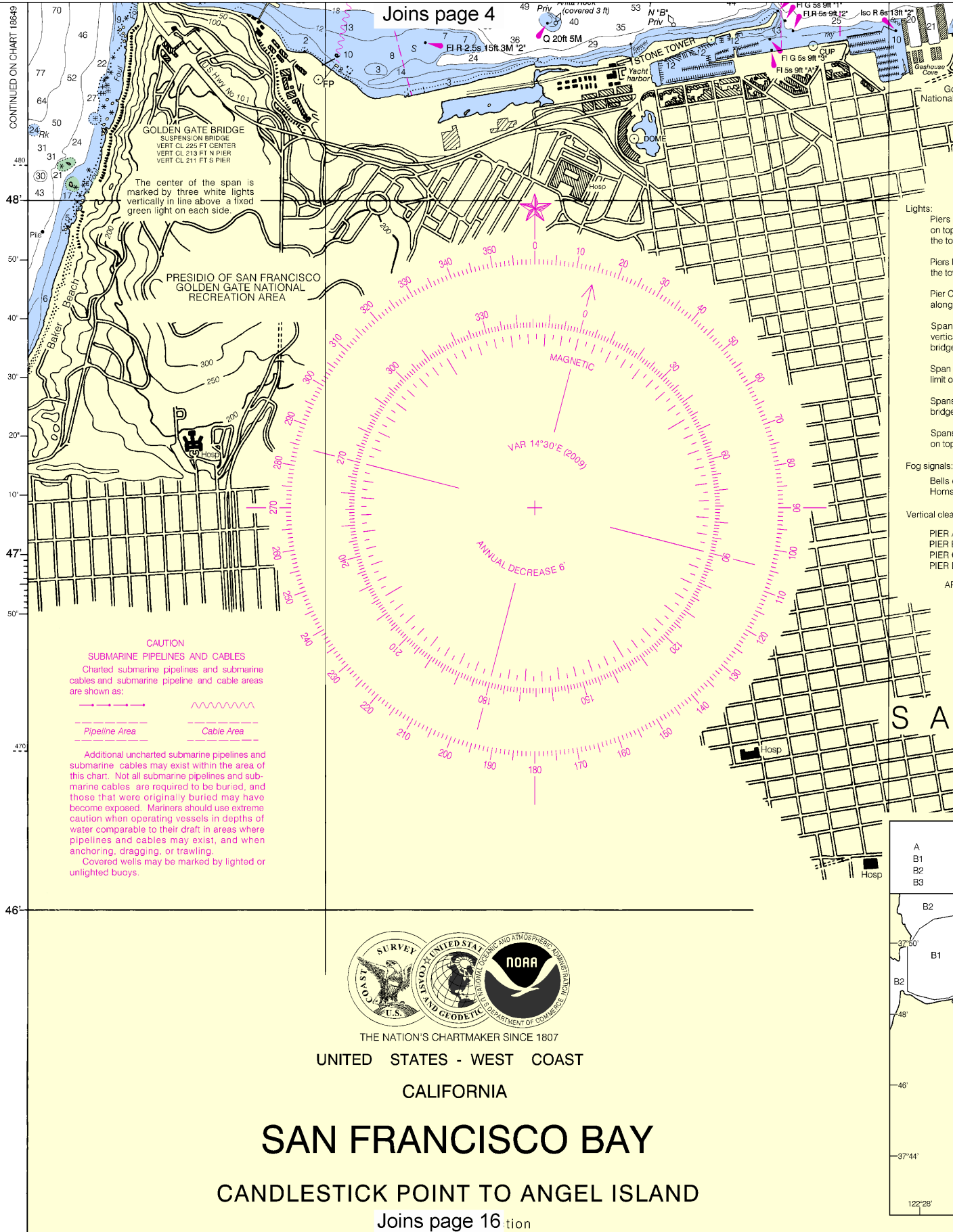
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET





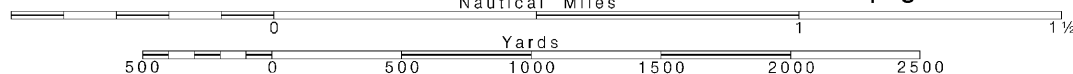
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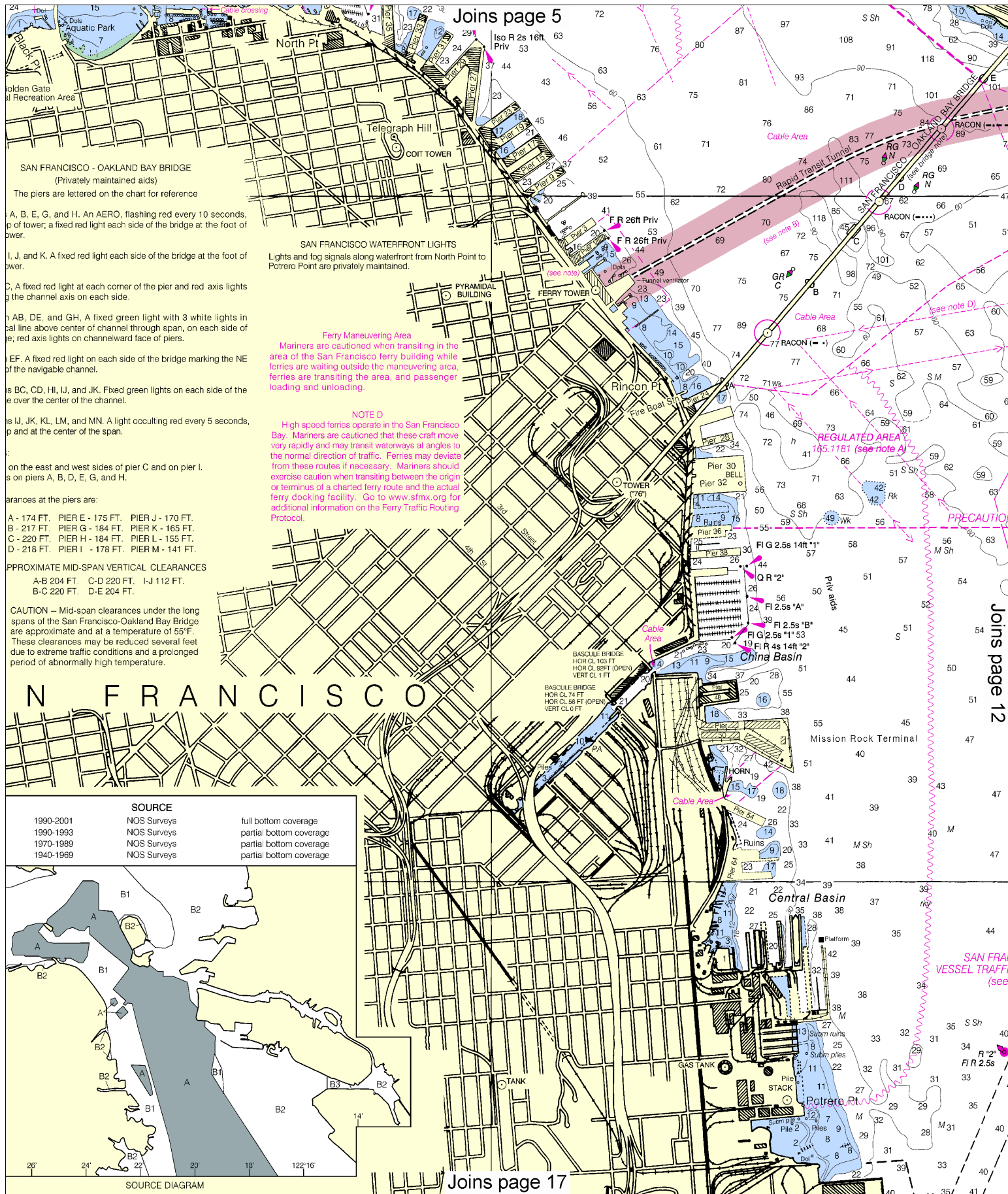
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

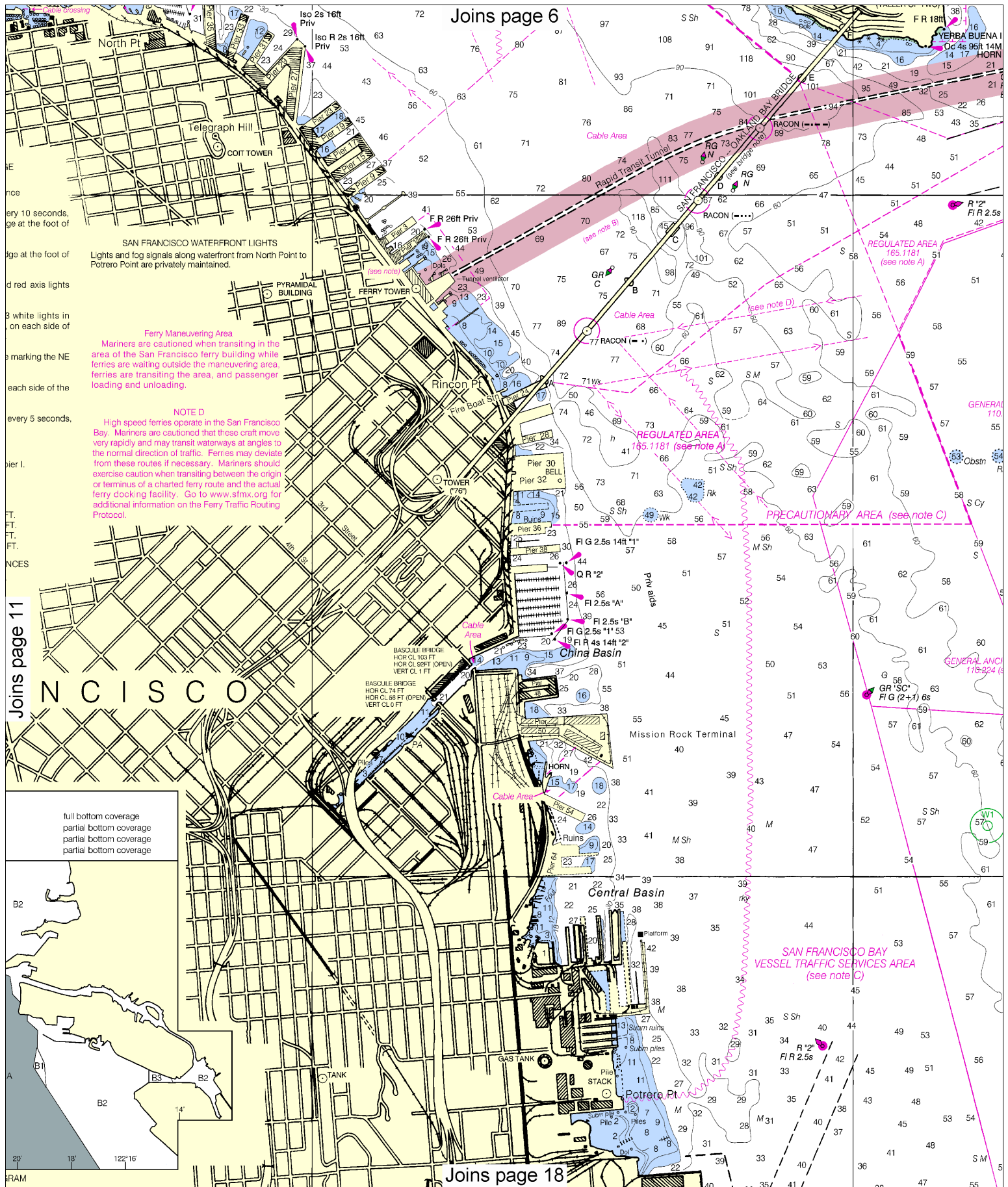
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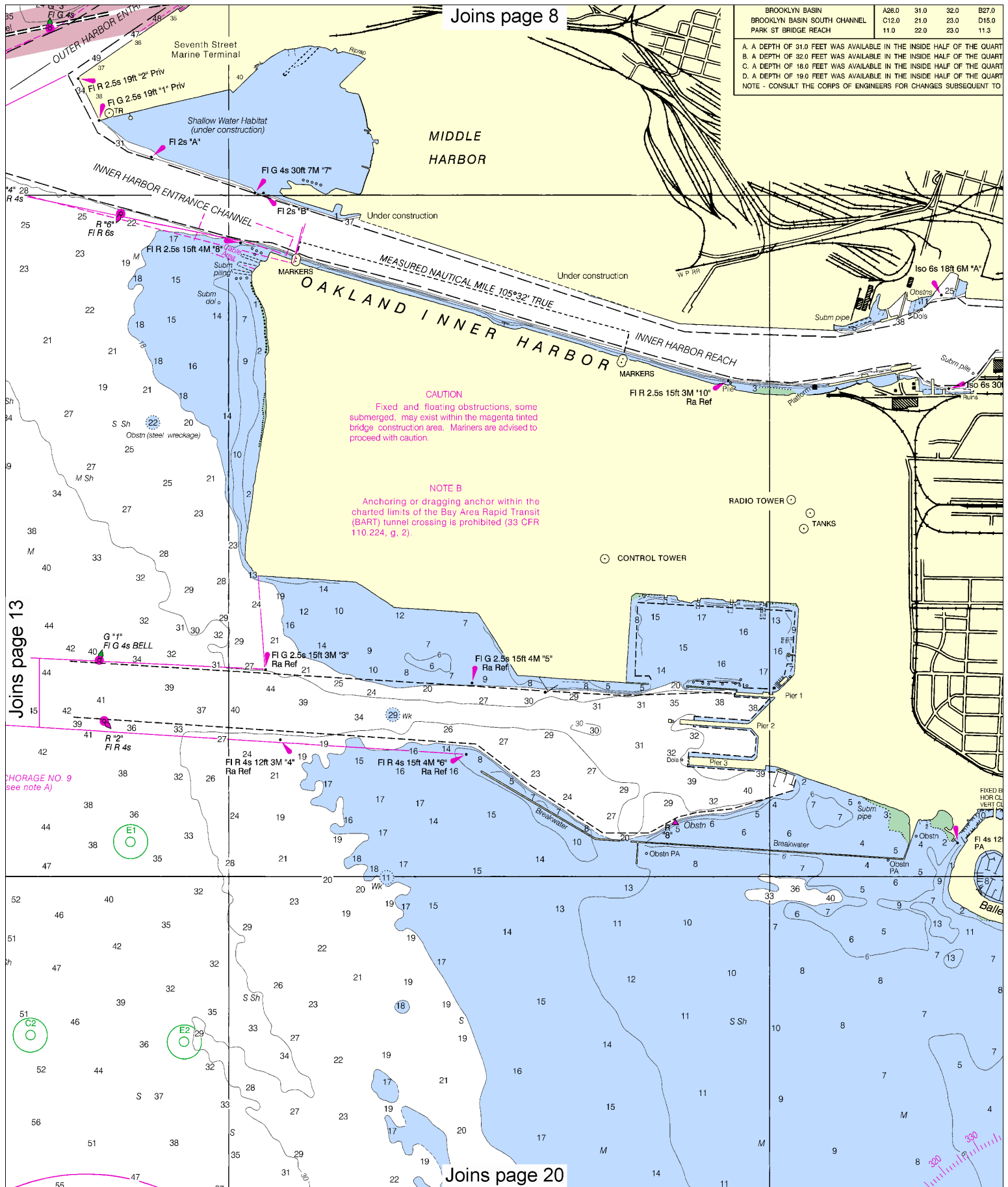
SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









2,12-10; 1,5-11	600	1.30	35
12-10	600-500	0.90	35
7-86;12-10	500-275	0.42	35

RTER.
 RTER.
 RTER.
 RTER.
 TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

Joins page 9

ates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in San Francisco Bay and surrounding areas. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. The entire area of the chart falls within the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system.

PRECAUTIONARY AREA

Traffic within the Precautionary Area consists of vessels maneuvering on various courses. Vessels transiting the precautionary area should, when possible, keep the centerline of the area to port providing for a counterclockwise movement of vessels within the area. Mariners are advised to use extreme caution when navigating within this area.

TRAFFIC LANES

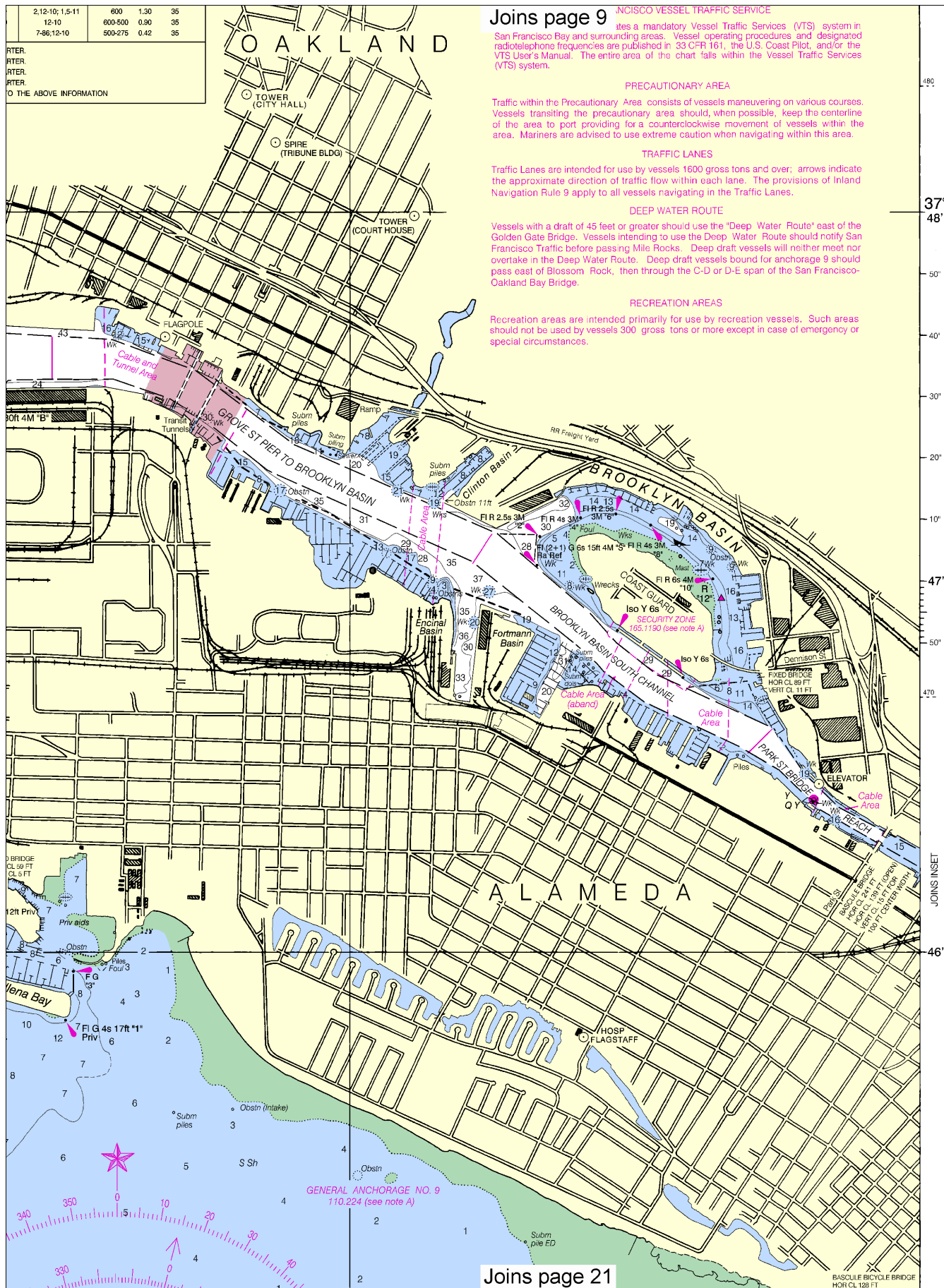
Traffic Lanes are intended for use by vessels 1600 gross tons and over; arrows indicate the approximate direction of traffic flow within each lane. The provisions of Inland Navigation Rule 9 apply to all vessels navigating in the Traffic Lanes.

DEEP WATER ROUTE

Vessels with a draft of 45 feet or greater should use the "Deep Water Route" east of the Golden Gate Bridge. Vessels intending to use the Deep Water Route should notify San Francisco Traffic before passing Mile Rocks. Deep draft vessels will neither meet nor overtake in the Deep Water Route. Deep draft vessels bound for anchorage 9 should pass east of Blossom Rock, then through the C-D or D-E span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

RECREATION AREAS

Recreation areas are intended primarily for use by recreation vessels. Such areas should not be used by vessels 300 gross tons or more except in case of emergency or special circumstances.



Joins page 21

CANDLESTICK POINT TO ANGEL ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 37°47'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Alcatraz Island	(37°50'N/122°25'W)	5.8	5.2	1.1
San Francisco (Golden Gate)	(37°48'N/122°28'W)	5.8	5.2	1.1
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(Aug 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DiA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Re Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
Bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The California State Plane Coordinate Grid (Zone III) is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy and U. S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

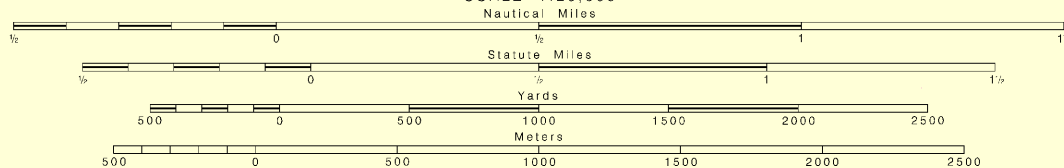
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. Pisic, CA KHB-49 162.40 MHz WX2

SCALE 1:20,000



56th Ed., Sep. /09 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 26/09
Corrected through LNM Sep. 15/09

18650

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

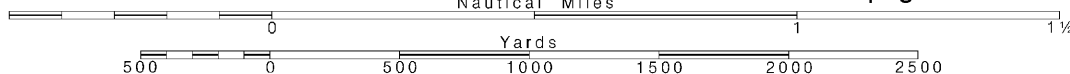
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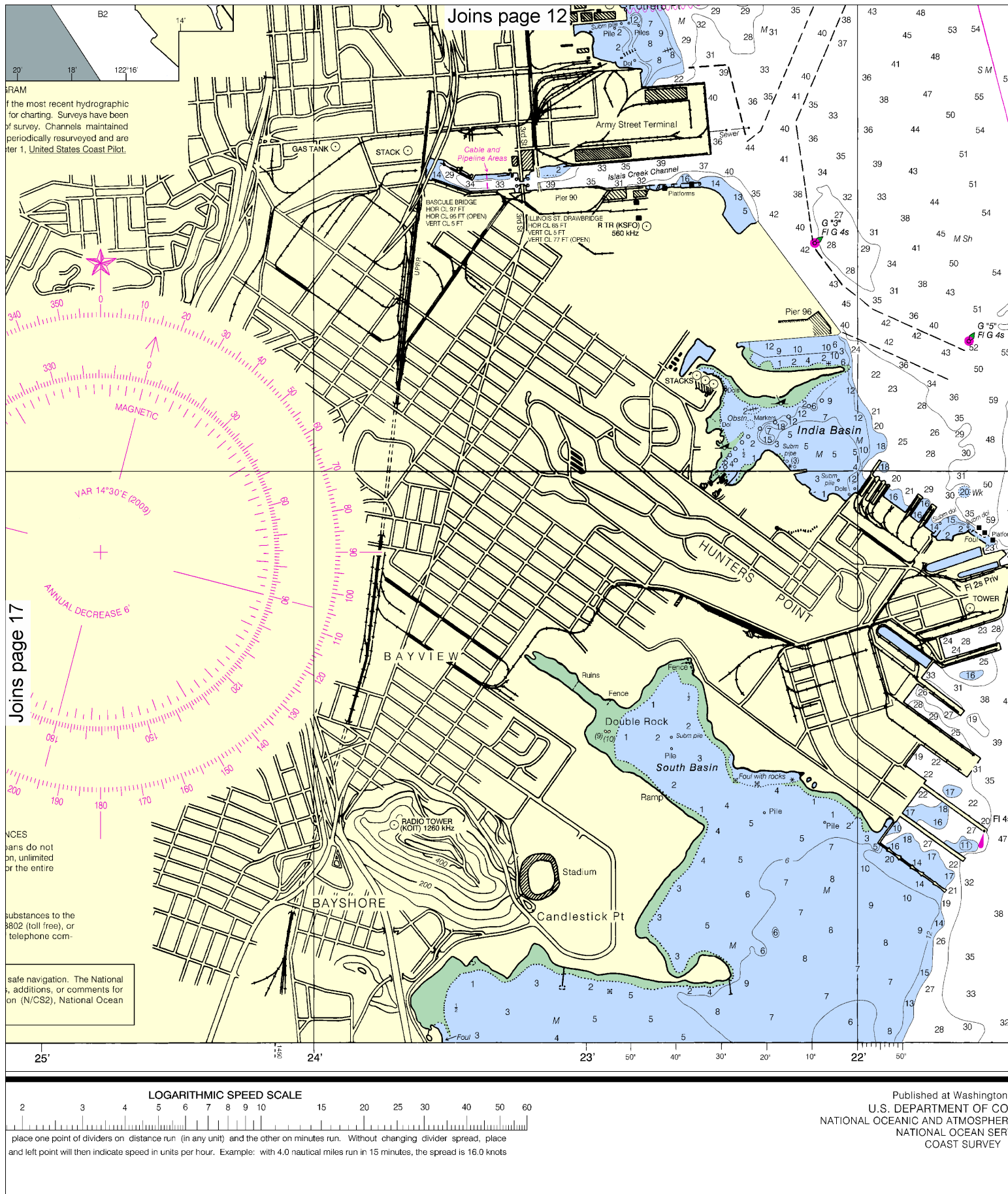
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

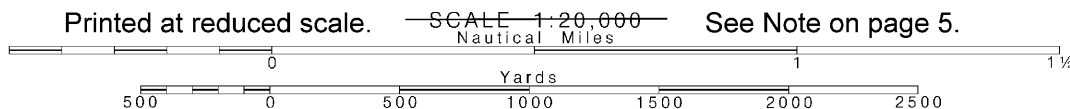
See Note on page 5.



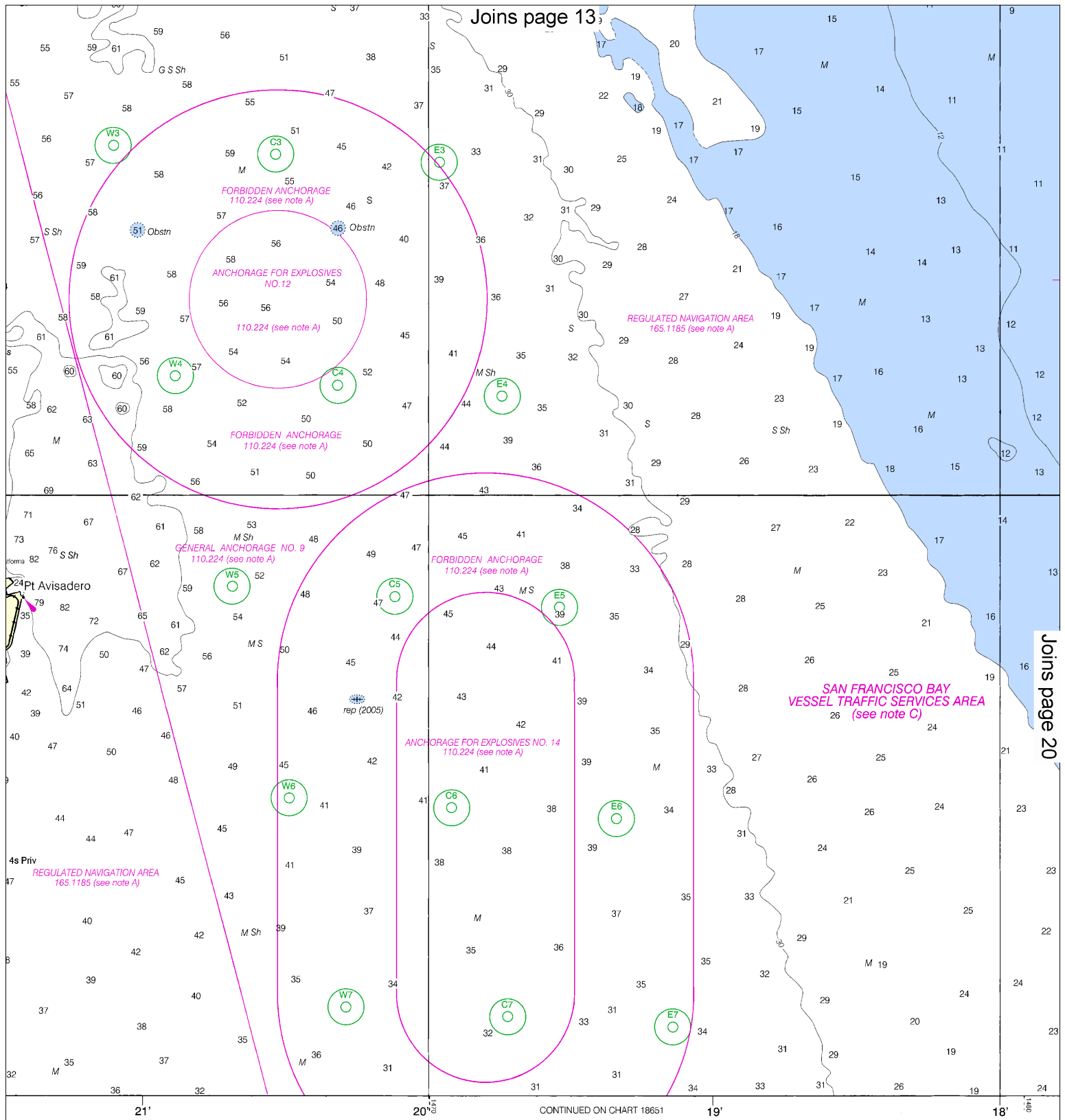


18

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

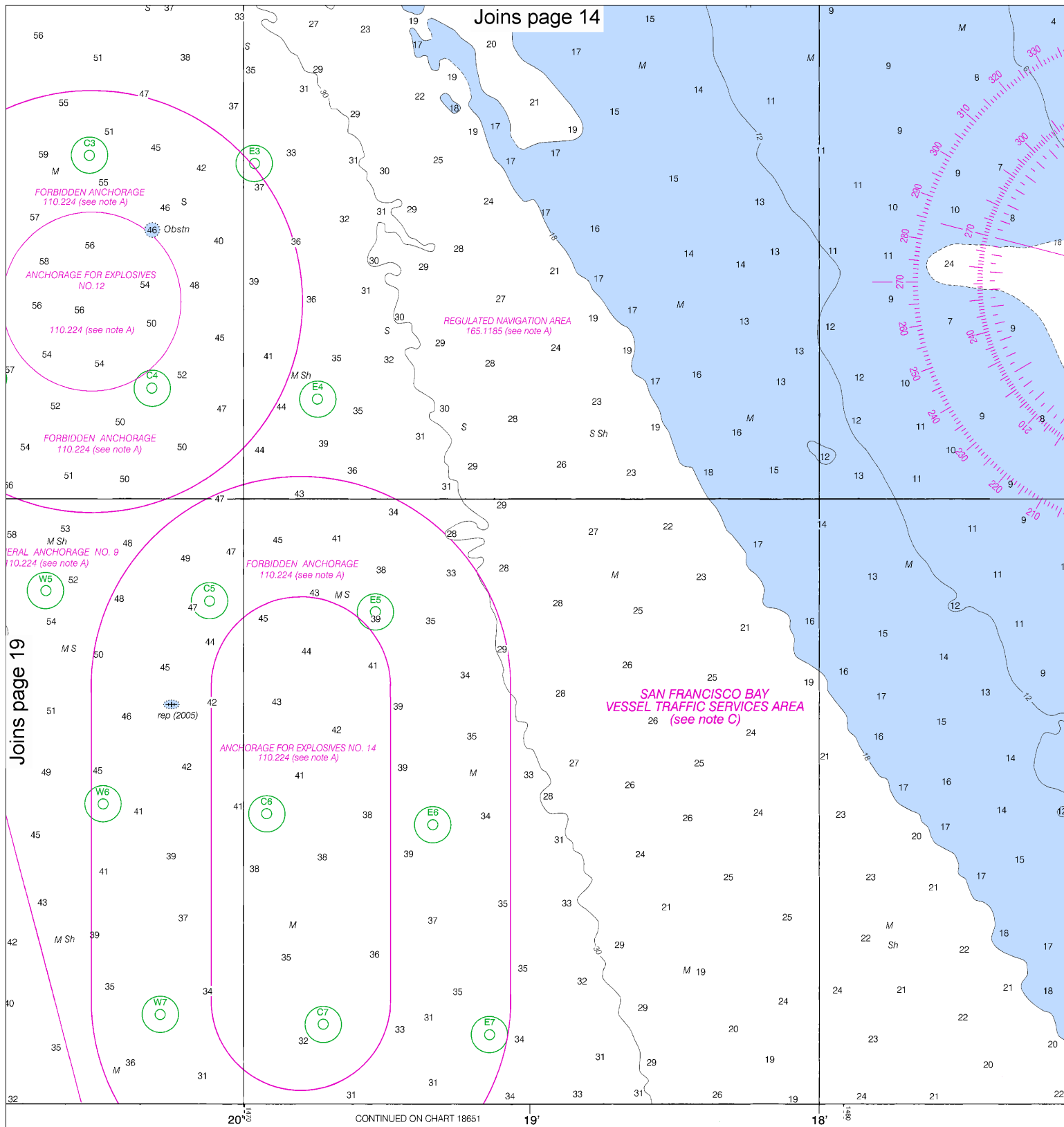


on, D.C.
OMMERCE
ERIC ADMINISTRATION
RVICE

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																			
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	162	168	174	180	186	192	198	204	210	216	222	228	234	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360	366	372	378	384	390	396	402	408	414	420	426	432	438	444	450	456	462	468	474	480	486	492	498	504	510	516	522	528	534	540	546	552	558	564	570	576	582	588	594	600	606	612	618	624	630	636	642	648	654	660	666	672	678	684	690	696	702	708	714	720	726	732	738	744	750	756	762	768	774	780	786	792	798	804	810	816	822	828	834	840	846	852	858	864	870	876	882	888	894	900	906	912	918	924	930	936	942	948	954	960	966	972	978	984	990	996	1000
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																			

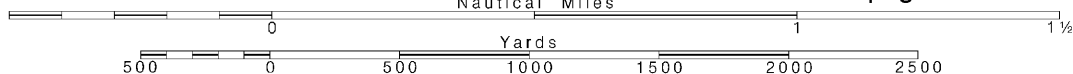
20

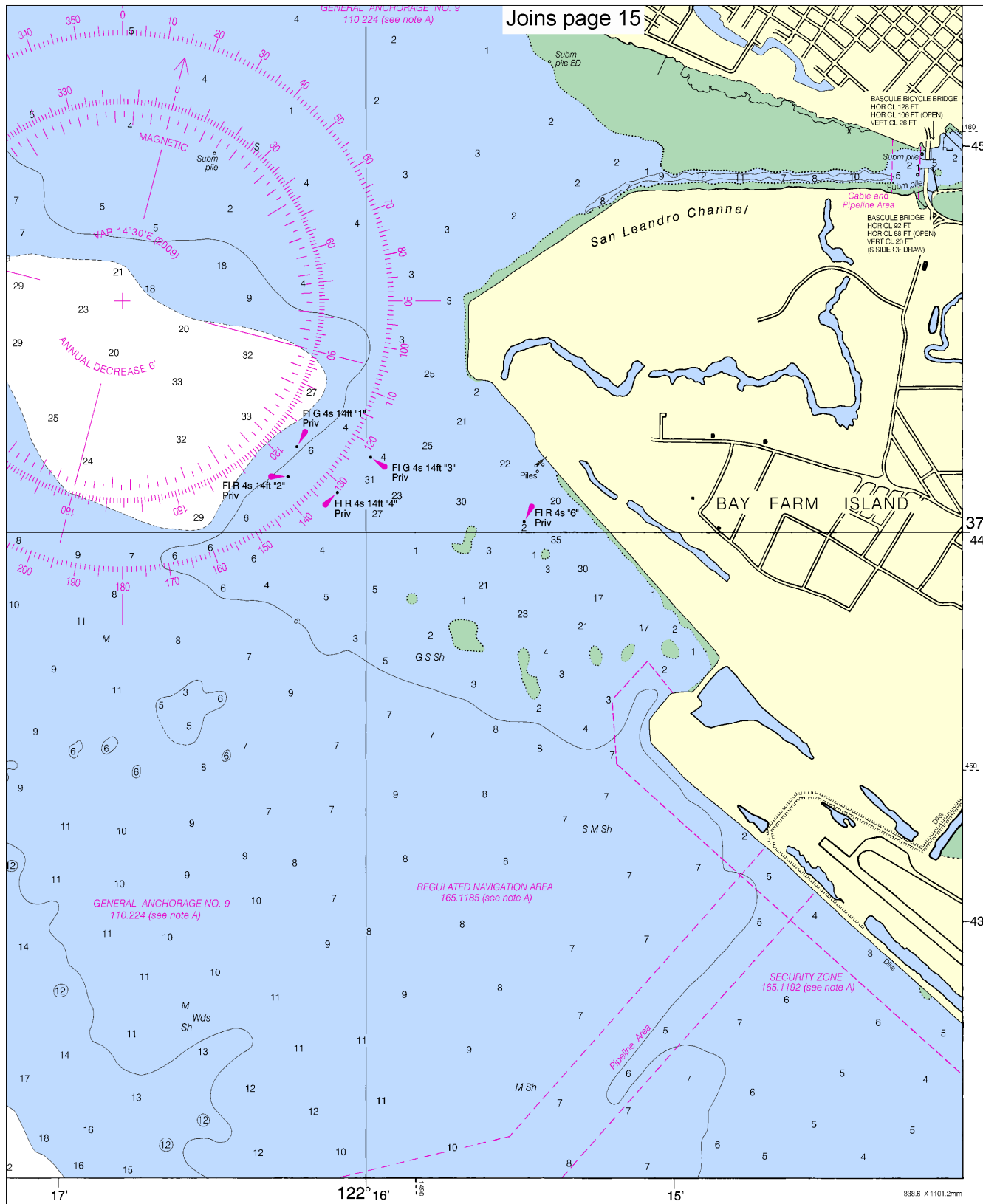
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 15

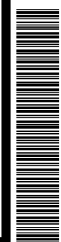
San Francisco Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000

18650



ED NO. 56



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VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



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